

Lancaster Intelligencer.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1880.

Judgment of Men.

The New York *Sun* has been repeating in sackcloth and ashes the active part it took in electing Mayor Cooper, ever since he took his seat as mayor of New York; for since the very beginning of his term of office he has demonstrated his incapacity for his important duties. The *Sun* has been taught a very severe lesson of humility in its judgment of men; and it does not help itself much by its confession of to-day that it took Cooper in reliance on Mr. Tilden's judgment; it only shows that the *Sun* made another wrong estimate of character in placing a confidence in Mr. Tilden that he has failed to vindicate. Mr. Tilden for a long time was a prime favorite of the *Sun*, and its trust in him has been very slowly shaken. But Cooper's course seems to have finally had this result, since the *Sun* now suspects that he is but a jumping-jack for Mr. Tilden, who pulls the wires. Mr. Tilden, together with the "influences" which relied on his recommendation, including the *Sun*, elected Mr. Cooper, as that journal declares; and since it knows that it does not approve of Mr. Cooper's jumps, and did not therefore influence them, it finds the responsibility to rest upon Mr. Tilden.

And thereupon the *Sun*, calling some elementary principles of logic to its assistance, argues that if Mr. Cooper steadily makes an ass of himself year in and year out, as it thinks he has been doing during his whole mayoralty, under Mr. Tilden's direction, Mr. Tilden might be relied on to make a similarly ungracious exhibition of himself in the presidency, if he should be chosen to it. And so the *Sun* just wants to be certain that it is Tilden in the form of Cooper, and not Cooper *per se*, who has "been put in the public stocks for the populace to jeer at," to send its old presidential love to the "denim bow-wow." We wish the *Sun* success in its investigation. We are sorry that its favorites do not better endure the test of time, but it is not surprising if it takes them on "recommendation" rather than on its own knowledge and judgment. The newspaper editor who is not able readily to form a fairly correct judgment of men is almost as much incapacitated from his place as though his judgment failed him in questions of policy. It used to be a favorite declaration, especially of Democrats, that principles, not men, were their devotion; but it is certain that the selection of men is at least as important as the determination of principles. The principles are interpreted by the men who are given them in charge to execute. And they are carried out in their spirit only when they have fallen into the care of faithful, honest and intelligent keepers. If we could put the public affairs in charge of good men, and free them from the control of parties, there is no manner of doubt that they would be better taken care of than now when our agents are apt to consider themselves servants of their party and not of the country. But the way to get good men into office is as yet an undiscovered secret.

Mr. J. W. JOHNSON has succeeded in getting those signatures to his paper pledging those whose names are appended to it to vote for Mr. Boring, and perhaps his candidate will get the votes of these and some others; and he is going to have his paper printed and distributed to show his party what an indefatigable worker he is, and how he ought to be rewarded with another term in the district attorney's office for his pains. It may be indeed that he wants to use these same signatures to aid him in that aspiration. We shall see.

Meanwhile people who are asked to put their names to a paper handed around by Mr. J. W. Johnson should not forget what a dilemma he has put some of them into heretofore by similar little games. For instance in 1876 he induced a number of well meaning members of his party to certify to the court, and swear to it, that some three hundred persons in this city had voted illegally; when the matter came into the court his case was found to be a fraud; and he broke completely down before the exposure of the fact that the book was on the other leg entirely, and that the most startling event of the campaign investigated was the issue of fraudulent tax receipts, from the *Evening* office, at the instance of Mr. J. W. Johnson and other "best workers in the ward."

And so late as last year he presented another paper to court, signed by numerous Republicans, alleging an illegal election, and got an investigation that cost the county thousands of dollars, and the result of which was to increase the Democratic majority from one to nineteen.

Mr. Johnson's papers that are handed around for subscribers never bring his party much luck.

In truth the "back office" in politics is an exploded idea.

Stiffening its Backbone.

People who remembered the arbitrary course of the Republican senate in rejecting Andrew Johnson's appointments, including the names of such conservative men as William M. Everts and Reverdy Johnson, have been waiting with great impatience to see if the Democratic senate was going to make any use of its right to scrutinize the appointments of Mr. Hayes, before they indulged in their constitutional privilege of approving or disapproving them. He has been guided neither by an exclusive disposition to regard personal fitness nor political merit, and many of his appointments have been made on as low grounds of partisan expediency as ever influenced executive appointments. It is the right and the duty of the senate to fearlessly reject all such.

In the selection of census supervisors there has been a great deal of discreditable dickering around the White House. It seems to have been originally the honest purpose of General Walker to honor the claims of both parties to have a share of the supervisors. Both parties are represented in the population and

material interests of every section, and as the census is taken only once in ten years each should have a share of the supervisors, apportioned according to the division of party sentiment. For Ohio, where the Democrats have at least half the population, both senators and a majority of congressmen, it was originally intended that there should be four Republicans and four Democratic supervisors; but, with that family solicitude which Hayes has uniformly shown for Ohio men he took upon himself to change Gen. Walker's programme and appointed eight Republicans. The Senate has promptly rejected the whole of them, and thereby served notice on Mr. Hayes that there is to be a halt called upon the "regardless" manner of distributing executive patronage.

V. A pure and free ballot, thoroughly protected so that every man entitled to cast a vote may do so, just once, at each election, without fear of molestation, moral or physical, on account of his political faith, nativity, or the hue of his skin.

The above resolution was passed by the late Republican state convention, to catch gudgeons. As an example of the estimation in which it is held by politicians of the baser sort we have the spectacle of some of them going from door to door and from office to office in this city, coaxing, threatening and bulldozing Republicans into pledging themselves on paper to support the whole ticket next Tuesday. The new dodge must have peculiar charms for fellows with the instincts of some of those engaged in it, as it imitates the principles of the bulldozer and the spy, but we shall be disappointed if we do not hear that some decent Republican who in truth believes in a free ballot, cast "without fear of molestation, moral or physical," does not kick the bulldozer into the street before he finishes his pettifogging pilgrimage.

GEN. SHERMAN is a very burly man. He is ill natured, meddlesome and impertinent. He expresses his opinions with entirely too much freedom for a soldier and is entirely too arbitrary for a civilian. He seems to cherish an ardent desire to run the whole government and thinks that the great defect in our constitutional system was the failure to vest the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government in the Sherman family—especially the military part of it.

PERSONAL.

SARCASM by the Philadelphia *Times*: "The man who read the proof of President Hayes's biography has followed the man who wrote that great work into an office under President Hayes. The type-setters, pressmen and book binders engaged on that biography are now ranging themselves into line."

THE Springfield *Republican*, observing that the Grant men who were prominent in his administrations are urging Grant on the ground that the corruption of his eight years was due, not to him, but to the bad men about him, is reminded of the clothing dealer who cheerfully attributed to himself a bad odor, of which a customer complained in an east he was examining.

J. J. and KATE STRONG applied for a patent for the use of a chalk line around table legs, etc., to prevent the incursions of ants, and the commissioner of patents refused the application. It was argued that the chalk acts on the ants in a specific manner, the formic acid found in the latter effecting on contact and throwing the insects over. The patent was allowed by the court.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL, the playwright, is urging before the library committee of Congress an increase of the penalty for violating the copyright law. He complains that parties pay his pieces and pay the penalty, and then stop that they make money out of the operation, and he wants that stopped by fixing a penalty that will be heavy enough to protect him.

At Gillingham, near Chatham, England, a singular ball was recently held. The parties was made up of fifty-nine ladies and gentlemen whose united ages amounted to four thousand two hundred and fifty-nine years. A gentleman born in 1790 opened the dance with a lady only four years his junior, and it is said that their waltzing was as brisk as that of any young couple of twenty.

In an article discussing candidates for the Democratic nomination for the presidency, the *Utica Observer* of Saturday says of ex-Governor Seymour: "But he is unalterably fixed in the determination not to run; he will accept no nomination under any circumstances. If he can be moved to modify this determination it will be well for all concerned. But those who think he can do not know him or greatly mistake his character."

A REPUBLICAN congressman from central New York believes that the Utica convention will pledge the delegation to Chicago for Grant. A meeting was held at Albany last night to protest against the haste with which the late Republican primaries were held. New primaries are to be held. The caucuses at Watertown, N. Y., last night, were all for Blaine. Mr. John M. Francis, of Troy, says the Republicans up that way are for Grant.

The Senate, in executive session, gave Hayes a slap in the face by rejecting every nomination he had made for supervisors of census in Ohio. Hayes nominated eight supervisors for the Buckeye state. All were stalwart Republicans. Apparently, Mr. Hayes forgot when he made these nominations that both senators from Ohio and eleven out of the twenty congressmen from that state are Democrats. Moreover, Senator Pendleton is chairman of the census committee, and he determined that the Democrats should be given the proportion of census supervisors to which the party is entitled in virtue of its prominence in Ohio. He made a short speech in the executive session, urging that Mr. Hayes had acted with intentional unfairness in the matter, and by a vote of 38 to 19 every one of the eight nominations were rejected. Senator Hill voted with the minority against rejection. Several Republican senators, who were evidently well pleased with the action of the Democrats abstained from voting.

Mrs. PATTI, who is singing at the Gaiety in Paris, and NICOLINI, receive a salary of £400. Her notary paid her husband £40,000 to insure his non-interference.

Minister HENRY W. HILLIARD has written to a friend in Washington that he intends to return home from Brazil next summer, but intimates that, in his expectation, it will be but for a brief period.

Dr. JOHN NEILL, long and widely known as one of the ablest surgeons of Philadelphia, died early yesterday morning at his residence on Eighteenth street, near Spruce. He had been ill for more than two years, his complaint being Bright's disease of the kidneys, and for some time past he has been nearly helpless and quite blind. Dr. Neill was one of a family that for more than a century has occupied a prominent place in the medical profession.

ELIZABETH, Empress of Austria, is said to have looked at once "bewitching and regal" at a court ball the other evening; she was attired in a gown of dove-colored velvet and wore magnificent pearls and diamonds. "Who would believe," says a correspondent of the *Globe* of London, "that that perfect figure—which some of us have had the privilege of seeing in England riding well up to the hounds—that shapely little head and almost girlish complexion, belong to a 'grandmother' of six years' standing?"

General GRANT had a very interesting trip to the interior of Cuba. He passed through the province of Pinar del Rio, where the finest tobacco is raised, and at one of the villages was received with truly Spanish pomp and ceremony. The coach gave out on the way into town, however, and the party had to ride to town on horseback. The general visited the celebrated tobacco plantation of Senor Barbon, near Alquizar, during his trip, and the slaves of the place were paraded before General Grant by torchlight for him to see.

Among the guests at Senor Zamano's magnificent ball in Washington was Mrs. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr., of New York, who attended under the escort of Judge Bancroft Davis. Mrs. Astor wore over \$800,000 worth of diamonds. Her earrings, two wonderful solitaires, were valued at \$50,000 each. In addition to the costly necklace and head ornaments, the lady wore, arranged in a diagonal fashion across the corsage, a diamond chain composed of 500 stones of the value of \$1,000 each.

It is understood that ex-Minister PIERREPONT is the "near personal and political friend of ex-President Grant," who is paraded in the New York papers as saying that while General Grant is not now nor has he ever been a candidate for presidential nomination, yet should the Republican national convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to the country and the party to accept. It is thought that Mr. Pierrepont has one word for Grant and ten words for Pierrepont. Grant's friends in Washington laugh at the statement.

A Warning to Lancaster.

At Altoona last evening a meeting of citizens, called for the purpose of taking steps to secure a new postoffice, was held in the council chamber. Recorder Greivy, H. H. Herr, M. Alexander and others, who seemed desirous of capturing the meeting and thus securing the naming of the committee to proceed to Washington and lay the matter before Representative Coffey and the national legislature, assembled nearly half an hour before the time named in the call, and succeeded in securing the organization by the election of Mr. Herr as chairman. This displeased a very large party in the meeting and, according to the usual custom, Parliamentary rules were thrown to the dogs and Mr. Herr decided all questions arising in favor of his partisans with the utmost sang froid. A great deal of bad feeling was engendered, hard names were called, and for a time it seemed as though the contending forces would come to blows. Finally a separate meeting was organized in another part of the chamber and A. V. Dively was made chairman, who subsequently appointed a committee of twenty, including the chairman of the meeting, to visit the city of Altoona. The other side looked on for a while and then adjourned. It is possible, however, the Greivy crowd will also name a committee.

"L'Assommoir" in Real Life.

Extravagant and improbable as the story of Zola's "L'Assommoir" may appear to its readers, a case which has just been tried before one of the tribunals of Paris shows features identical with those of the novel. A workman named Magerus was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for attempting to murder his wife. Jealousy was the cause of the crime, he accusing the woman of being on too familiar terms with his bosom friend, one Druet. This Magerus and his wife, who were married life long, just as Coupeau and Gervaise did in Zola's story. One day Magerus fell from a scaffolding and was picked up insensible. He recovered from his severe injuries only to become a confirmed and incurable alcoholic. He and his wife, who had been married for twenty years, lived a miserable life which he led her, the wife sought the companionship of Druet. Her husband discovered them and stabbed both with a knife. The wounds, however, did not prove mortal.

In Dignified Retirement.

Mr. Horatio Seymour, having been visited by a correspondent of the *Rochester Union*, was found looking "as young and hearty as he did ten years ago," and surrounded by books, birds, and divers treasures of art and antiquity. He owns the office chair which Webster used to occupy, and has several titles taken from the fire-place of the stately old house where Washington used to go "a-courting" Mary Philipine. The ex-governor offers wine to his guests but takes none himself. It is related that at the time of the Maine Law excitement in New York, when he, as governor, vetoed the prohibition bill, cases of the kind were so numerous that the state was flooded with wine. When he was sent to him from all quarters by his admirers. He thus has a call of rare old vintages which he dispenses to his callers, but never touches himself.

THE THIRD-TERM CAMPAIGN.

Blaine the Grant Candidate for Vice President. Washington dispatch to *Sun*. The intimate personal and political friends of General Grant insist that there is, and there will not be, any antagonism between Grant and Blaine, and that Blaine will accept the second place on the ticket. I know that the men who are nearest to Grant and who manage his canvass are industriously but discreetly giving out that the ticket is to be Grant and Blaine. The course of Blaine's trusted representatives at Harrisburg can be easily comprehended if the assertions of Grant's friends are true. Blaine himself has authorized the most conspicuous one of his special representatives at Harrisburg to announce in a dispatch from Washington that there was perfect accord between his friends and the friends of Gen. Grant.

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John D. Howly was killed at a railroad crossing at Wallingford, Conn., the other day. He is the fourth person killed near that place within the last few years. Oliver Lanast, of Cohoes, jumped from the platform of a horse car, thinking that the car would be run over by a railroad train. He was himself killed by the locomotive.

At Reno, Pa., a locomotive went headlong down an embankment, and Robert Simpson, the fireman, was thrown partly into the fire box, which was opened at the time. He was burned to death.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

What the Players Are Doing. Mary Anderson and Lottia are in Boston. Lawrence Barrett will be here in March. John T. Raymond is playing in Pittsburgh.

B. Macaulay goes from this city to Washington, where he plays next week. Joe Emmet has a new comedy entitled "Fritz among the Mormons."

Tony Denier opens at Ford's, in Baltimore, for a week, on Monday. Rice's "Evangeline" company opened in New Orleans on Sunday night.

William Mitchell, the manager of Gill's "Goblins" is also manager of the Theatre Comique, St. Louis.

Mary Anderson was born in Sacramento and Lottia, Maggie Mitchell and Kate Claxton, in New York.

The Watson, Ellis and Kernell troupe, will close their season on Feb. 21st, at Chicago.

Lery has been re-engaged to play the comet at Coney Island, next season, for \$500 per week.

Sheehan and Jones, the "ash-box inspectors," will travel with Tony Pastor's troupe on his summer tour.

Manager John T. Ford has a company traveling through the South playing "The Galley Slave."

Tom Thumb can be seen in a New York museum now for 10 cents. He is not as good an attraction as he was years ago.

Hughy Dougherty, the comedian, has severed his connection with Carnegies' minstrels.

Paul Allen, formerly of Lester & Allen, is now a member of the "Big 4" minstrels, having taken Dan Waldron's place.

Minnie Madden, the *Cliff* of Macaulay's company, is the daughter of Manager Davey, of Detroit, who died recently.

Miss Doris Goldsworthy, of the Chestnut Street (Philadelphia) stock company, will shortly join Aldrich and Parsloe's "My Partner" combination.

Billy Courtwright, the negro comedian, has been engaged for the character of Jerry, in H. C. Jarrett's "Fun on the Bristol."

Charles Diamond, who was here last year with Tony Denier, is playing at Tony Pastor's, in New York, this week. Billy Sweetman is at the same theatre.

E. K. Collier who played *Jean Renard* in Collier's company last season, will be here with Fanny Davenport's troupe which is very strong.

Mapleson's opera company open in Philadelphia on Monday. They will pass through this city on Sunday on a special train of the P. & R.

Dr. James L. Thayer, of Pittsburgh, an old circus man who has not been in the business for some time past, will take out a wagon show this season.

E. C. Dunbar, of Tony Denier's troupe, recently returned from England. He played one week after landing with Tony Pastor, and then joined the pantomime party.

Arnold Kiralfy, while performing his eccentric dance in the "Black Crook," at Easton, Pa., a few days ago, fell and seriously injured his back.

The local "Can This Be True," in the *Evening* of Tuesday evening, appeared in this column over a week ago, although they credit it to the *Dramatic News*.

"The Galley Slave" will be withdrawn from the stage on Saturday, on Saturday, on the 16th the Kiralfy will revive "The Black Crook" once more, for a fortnight.

Linda Jeal, the circus rider, who rides a horse through a hoop of fire, and who last season traveled with Barnum, is playing with the Orrin Brothers circus in Havana, Cuba.

The "Pirates of Penzance" made a tremendous hit at the Broad street theatre last night. The play was so popular that it will likely have as long a run in this city as "Pinafore" enjoyed.

B. Macaulay, who will visit us on Saturday evening, is the proprietor of Macaulay's theatre, in Louisville, Ky. He was the man who put Mary Anderson on the stage.

There came very near being a panic in a Chicago theatre last night. A man, who was between the acts and said, "Come, come, let's go out and take something," and half the male audience in the parquette got up and said they would.

Miss Carrie Austin of Charles and Carrie Austin is in New York, quite ill, and will not be able to appear on the stage for several months. Physicians say that she will probably never be able to do the military specialty again.

Col. Nelson Truster fell dead a few evenings ago, in the Grand opera house at Indianapolis, whether he had gone to see a performance of "Our German Senator," by Gus Williams, who was a drummer boy in the colonial regiment, the Eighty-fourth Indiana, during the late war.

"I say, John," remarked the composer of "Columbia," a few years ago, "I've got you the prettiest waltz movement you ever heard; it's just come into my head. Listen," and he then and there hummed his latest "inspiration."

"Yes," replied John, with an aggravated drawl, "I've played it for about ten years. That waltz was not republished."

While the Adalade Neilson combination were in Montreal, Can., they celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Weaver, by presenting them with handsome tokens of esteem. L. F. Hand made the presentation, and also presented a congratulatory address from the pen of Mrs. F. A. Tannehill, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were here with Miss Neilson.

Signor Brignoli, while leaving Chicago for St. Louis with the Mapleson opera troupe, fell between two cars, "but was rescued from death by the activity of a brakeman, who pulled him up just in time to prevent him from being crushed into a shapeless mass." Thus runs the imagination of the reporter. More likely had the brakeman not interfered the cars would have been wrecked. Trifles like this have never befuddled Brignoli, who intends to live to be one hundred years old.—*N. Y. Clipper*.

Railway Accidents.

During 1879 more railroad accidents occurred in the transportation of coal than of any other kind of freight.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, there were 182 persons killed and 725 hurt.

As an express train was approaching Mendota Junction, Minn., a rail broke, and three sleepers went down a 60 foot embankment. No one was killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins and their 18-year-old daughter, while driving across the railroad track in Milton, Ind., were struck by a locomotive and killed.

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The Happiness of Queens.

Translated from the French. There is nothing of which we hear sooner than this. When we are children our nurses charm us, and make us curious with their marvelous stories of life in the palaces. Can we ever forget the Prince Charming and what the Princess wore—her dress the color of the sun; how she rode a carriage ornamented all over with rubies; that her scepter was a single diamond; and her crown made of stars snatched from heaven?

Later the *Almanach de Galla* recalls these golden fables of our infancy, and we see again the queens with their blonde hair and bright eyes, their crowns high upon their heads, and their great cloaks of velvet trailing from their naked shoulders. They smile with the smile of tranquil goddesses; they are beautiful among the beautiful; happy among the happy; before the earth is made sweet by the caress of their feet; men only breathe as they nod; joy is everywhere about them.

O, sovereigns! O, rulers! look what destiny has done for you.

Queen Victoria reached the throne—adorable, charming! Crowned at Westminster when just sixteen, she married the husband of her choice—one of those Co-burgs, who were the handsomest men of their time. She loved so passionately that she poisoned her own life and that of her husband, who was a martyr to her idolatry.

Her jealous imagination saw infidelity everywhere and always; ladies once her dear friends became odious to her. She drove away the ladies of honor and, at a court ball she slapped the face of a pretty girl to whom Prince Albert had addressed a few words.

A day came when death called this husband, so fondly loved, and on that day died, alas, England's queen. The heart had gone out of the world's best woman, and nothing was left. Everything seemed to have been brusquely torn away, and so great was her despair, and so long did it last, that, years afterwards, they discussed a regency in parliament. The motion was defeated; but after what the living corpse of her who had been Victoria came, from time to time, to open parliament. The English, who respect the dynasty, lowered themselves before the eternal grief of this queen, who for her part saw still the crown of the queen above the wife's cap. But she never smiled save when, perchance, the name of Prince Albert was mentioned.

The Queen of Belgium has an only son. The child of ten years is as sweet and exquisite as a cherub. This royal infant is It is night, and the queen is alone in her room. She tries to smother her griefs of pain. The queen, notwithstanding her agony, worn out with long watching, and obeying the supplications of her ladies, retires for a little repose. But she cannot sleep. She leaves her bed and, in haste, to her son. She approaches softly. The prince appears to be soundly sleeping. His breathing is equal and easy. The pale face of Marie Henriette lightens with happiness. Her boy is then saved, she thinks, and she goes to bed. The royal baby calls to the doctor. The doctor bends over him. "Do not tell mother," he says. "It makes her so happy to think that I sleep."

That child will never be a king. Tomorrow, in the evening, he is dead. It is ten years since the Belgian prince is dead, and no other child has come to the throne. At Brussels they seldom see her. She is always with herself. If she goes out she hears nothing, sees nothing. Her hair is white. Her face is always black. Her ladies of honor are old and ugly, and made still more ugly by the ugly ennui of this court in lethargy. No one dare smile before the queen, who still weeps, who weeps always, and who cries, "For me there is nothing more in this world. I am alone. The emperor of Russia plunges into the intoxication of his tears. She knows that, for a long time, the true crown of the empress is not that which she wears. She has always with her the portrait of the emperor, the likeness of the man who loves her no longer and who she loves no longer. Margaret of Italy dies slowly with a terrible malady. She knows that her days are numbered.

The Empress Eugenie lies upon the ground with seven spears driven right through her heart. The throne, husband, son, beauty—all are gone.

For having touched the crown of Spain, two young queens fall as if struck by lightning. The Duchess Aosta flies to Italy and wastes, in sickness and agony, to death. Mercedes, that was to reign twenty years, for whom life seemed so full, is cold as marble in the tomb.

Christina of Austria hears nothing but the noise of the pistol, sees nothing but the gleam of the dagger.

Maximilian went to Mexico, and paid for his ambition with his life. When the grave closed over him it held also the world for Carlotta. Since then her present is the past. Her brain is blinded, and she does not even know that she suffers.

INTIMIDATING A CONGRESSMAN. General Sherman Threatens a Member of the House.

Representative Spear, of Georgia, recently introduced in the House a bill to prohibit the bands of the army from playing music on Sunday. The bill, it seems, is objectionable to General Sherman, and that distinguished officer has written a letter to Mr. Spear, in which he threatens to remove the troops from the garrison at Atlanta if that gentleman presses his bill. There are several companies of troops and a band of music stationed at Atlanta, and their presence contributes to the amusement and gaiety of social life, that portion of the military to the business interests of Atlanta. The garrison is, therefore, popular with the people, who would exert all proper influence against its reduction or removal. Gen. Sherman's letter threatening to remove the troops from Atlanta has been made known to the people of that section, and has resulted in bringing to Mr. Spear a large number of letters protesting against the passage of his bill. Mr. Spear has been irritated by Gen. Sherman's method of expressing opposition to his measure, and regards his conduct as an attempt unduly to influence legislation and to intimidate a representative in Congress in the discharge of his public duties. He therefore proposes to rise to a personal explanation, and to call the general of the army to account for threatening to use his official influence to defeat a measure pending in Congress and for attempting to intimidate members of the House.

One of the rules of the war department requires that all officers of the army in addressing communications to Congress, or to the members thereof, in reference to any subject of legislation shall forward them through the secretary of war. Mr. Spear charged that Gen. Sherman is subject to reprimand for violation of this regulation in addressing a threatening letter to him in reference to his bill for prohibiting army bands from playing music on Sundays.

In Buffalo, N. Y., Peter Kertle, who has been an habitual drunkard for eleven years and who has abused his wife so that she had to leave him, went to the house of his son, where his wife was stopping, and demanded her return, threatening to shoot her if she did not come. She refused, whereupon he fired, hitting her in the neck and forearm. He then attempted to destroy himself by placing the revolver, a seven-shooter, at his right ear and firing, after which he jumped into a cistern. Mrs. Kertle is badly injured and the would-be murderer will die.

Mr. Martin, of David, Doros & Co., New York, says it is his candid opinion that Mr. John Allen, of Baltimore, has been killed.

A few of the supporters of Secretary Sherman's nomination for the presidency met in New York city last evening, and the proposition to form a Sherman club was discussed in a private and informal way. A committee on resolutions, of which Sherman was the member, was appointed, and will report at an adjourned meeting Saturday evening. The meeting postponed all action until then. An Ohio state official, who warmly supports Mr. Sherman, said that felt discouraged, as the prospect of Grant's success at Chicago seemed to him very strong.

In Favor of John Sherman.

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Work of the Wallace Committee. The investigating committee of the United States Senate of which Senator Wallace is chairman resumed work last week in New York city. The members of the committee in visiting New York were to take testimony in regard to the manner in which the federal election laws were administered in that city in 1878. In two days thirty-seven witnesses were examined, a majority of whom were citizens who were disfranchised and arrested by the United States marshals under the direction of the notorious Davenport.

It was proved before the committee that the persons arrested by order of Davenport were first taken to the *Republican headquarters* in the Assembly district in which they were arrested. There they were examined by politicians connected with the Republican organization who had no official connection whatever with the United States court and no selection of power at all in the matter. Afterward they were taken before the United States commissioner.

Thirty of the thirty-seven witnesses were arrested because they had alleged fraudulent naturalization papers issued in 1868. These witnesses, in every case, were shown the original papers found on file in the office of the clerk of the superior court of the city of New York, which were produced before the committee by the clerk of that court. They each identified the signature to the oath of allegiance found therein to be their genuine signature, and swore that that oath of allegiance was taken by them at the time of their naturalization, and that they each knew the witness testifying to their residence and saw him sign his name and be sworn. All of these witnesses swore that they got certified naturalization papers in 1868, and voted regularly upon them without difficulty from 1868 to 1878. Many of these naturalization papers had been issued by the courts to soldiers honorably discharged from the federal army for service during the rebellion.

One case of a soldier named John Wright was shown, who served 4 years in a New York regiment, and was naturalized by reason of such services, and tried to vote in November, 1878, after the election had been held, since 1878 without difficulty. He was arrested by the deputy marshal at the polls, taken to the Republican headquarters, from thence before Davenport, detained several hours, imprisoned in the iron cage with some Italian building laborers, and then taken to the city hall, where he was not permitted to go until he promised to vote. All of the men called to testify were men apparently in the lower walks of life, but sober and industrious. Not one of them has ever been held in answer to charges made against him on election day.

It was also proved that three men were brought to Republican headquarters from the polls where they had been arrested, and were examined there. Two of these men were found to be Republicans, and permitted to go free. The third one was found to be a Democrat, and sent down to Davenport at the postoffice, where he was held to bail